# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII-NO. 121.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

OUESTION OF VERACITY.

Cameron Called to Account.

What Gen. Magruder Says of Him.

Reckless Lying Somewhere.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE WAR ON "WIG-WAG."

A Sharp Letter from the Ex-Confederate General Magruder—Grave Instructions Against Cameron's Veracity—How Magruder Crossed the Long Bridge into Virginia, and How he Did Not Cross It.

Below we publish a letter wr/tten by the ex Confederate General Magruder to a gentlemenin this city, concerning the circumstances which attended his resignation from the regular army at the outbreak of the war, and the manner in which he left the capital and crossed the Potomac on his way South. It will be seen that General Magruder is rather severe upon Senator Cameron, whose veracity he boldly questions, characterizing a statement made by him in Washington as a "monstrous, malicious, reckless, and infamous lie!" The letter reads as

GALVESTON, May 8, 1870. DEAR SIR: I have not had an opportunity to answer your letter of April 16th until now. As I have abstained from politics entirely since the war, I regret that I am compelled to write a letter which will be construed by some at least as being of a political character. It is not so, however, for this letter is purely personal, and written solely in defense of my honor, which has been recklessly, maliciously, and mendaciously attacked by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in a debate in the Senate of the 5th ultime, as appears from the Congressional Globe, which you, though unacquainted with me personally, I believe had the kindness to send me, for which I thank you sincerely. Before going farther I will here say that you are not only at liberty to publish this letter, but that I hope you will do so, and in such newspapers that Mr. Cameron will be forced to read it, as I hold myself responsible personally at any time to Mr. Cameron for its

The paragraphs in the debate in which allusion is made to me are as follows:-

Mr. Cameron-"I remember that Captain Somebody who became a General in the Rebel army had the command of a battery here, and he was going to start off not only with himself but with his battery, but somehow or other the battery did not get off. He cleared off in a few evenings after, however, and got across the bridge."

Mr. Pomeroy-"That was the Captain who escorted the President to the White House?"

eron\_"The same man. He es President to the White House, and I heard him say to the President that he admired him, and was going to stand by him during the war. He said that the evening before he went away."

I will premise in reference to the above that as I was the only officer that commanded a battery in Washington at that time and afterwards became a General in the Confederate army, Mr. Cameron could have meant none other but myself. The rest of his remarks are false in every particular. In fact, they constitute one monstrous, malicious, reckless, and infamous lie. For in the first place I never was with Mr. Lincoln in the presence of Mr. Cameron in my life. Secondly, I never escorted Mr. Lincoln to the White House, for I was on my way from or in Europe at that time as the military representative of the country, sent by Mr. Buchanan to inspect and report upon the armies of Europe, and did not reach Washington until after the inauguration, I think about the 10th of March. 1861. In fact I never was in Mr. Cameron's company but once in my life to my knowledge, and tha was at a dinner party in the house of my brother Commodore George A. Magruder, of the United States Navy, in Washington, whilst Mr. Cameron was Secretary of War, about the 16th, 17th, or 18th of March, 1861, when Mr. Cameron offered in a con versation with me, as I was sitting by his side at the dinner table, to send me to Russia, there to remain until the termination of the impending war, if I would agree to it. I looked upon that as the most disgraceful position an omcer could occupy. To stand upon the soil of a foreign country, to receive his pay, fold his arms and look from a distance upon a deadly conflict of his countrymen without taking sides with one or the other was, I felt, the most ignoble course of all, and I treated Mr. Cameron's offer with the slient contempt which I thought it deserved.

In your note you ask me to state the circumstances under which I did leave Washington for Richmond, Va., at the commencement of the war, I do so with pleasure. The day on which President Lincoln received the telegram from the Governor of Virginia, my native State, declining to send his quota of troops under the first proclamation, or the day after that, Mr. Lincoln sent for me and informed me of that fact. My State had not yet seceded. I informed him that I regretted deeply the course events had taken; that if my State seceded, I was a soldier, obliged to fight either for or against her, and that I would fight for those among whom I was born and bred, my relations and friends, all of whom believed they were right. I stated to him that I was a graduate of West Point, but that West Point was not a charity school; that it was supported as much by the Southern people in proportion to cadets from the South as by the North in the same proportion; that the Government had always recognized the right of officers to resign unless they were officially charged with crime, and that the obligations to which an officer subscribed were simply to obey the lawful orders of his superiors so long as he held the commission of the Government, and that every officer had this right to resign when he thought proper. Mr. Lincoln acquiesced in the propriety of these views; "but," I added, "Mr. President, I will be perfectly true and faithful to the obligations of my commission as long as I hold it, and you and your f amily will sleep in safety whenever I am on guard. "Yes," said he, "I know it, for you are an officer of the army and a Southern gentleman, and incapable of any but honorable conduct." I thanked him warmly and said, "Mr. President, if I do resign you shall be the first to hear of it after my resignation is placed in the hands of the adjutant, if I can reach you, and I will remain at least twelve hours in Washington after my resignation." "Wby," said he, with some surprise, "should you do that?" "Mr. President," I replied, "I wish to be gracefully of with the eld love before I am on with the new." "I am sorry to lose you," he said with great animation, "but if you must go I'll help you to be gracefully off with the old love," meaning, I supposed, that he would accept my resig-nation when the time came to offer it. A day or two after this my State seceded. I handed my resignation to Colonel C. F. Smith, commanding, about 8 or 9 o'clock A. M., and repaired at once to the White House. Failing to get admission, I asked a brother officer, who said he would certainly see the Presicent that morning to inform him that I had resigned, which I presume he did, took leave openly of my

hack, just three minutes after 9 P. M., too late, the orders being not to lower the drawbridge after 9 It was a bright moonlight night, and as I got out of the coach I found my own battery guarding the bridge. The men uncovered as I passed through them to see the lieutenant in charge. I asked him if he would be kind enough to lower the drawbridge for me, as I was all packed and ready, and was only three minutes behind the time. He touched his hat and answered courteously "Colonel, I will lower the drawbridge, but I would de it with far greater pleasure if you were coming from Virginia instead of going to Virginia."

I departed, taking off my hat to my old comrades some of whom I had commanded for thirty years, and with a sad heart bade them farewell. I stopped a day and a night at Alexandria, and there received the acceptance of my resignation, which I always thought was by order of Mr. Lincoln himself.

This is a circumstantial and cerrect account of the manner in which I passed from the old service to the new, and any other is false. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

J. BANKHRAD MAGRUDER.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, May 21, 1870.

The week closes on a continued easy money market, the rates to-day being as low as 4 per cent. on Government collaterals for speculative purposes. There is so little paper offering that it is difficult to quote the market, 5 per cent. being the leading figure obtained. This is not satisfactory to lenders, of course, but money has become such a drug that no alternative is has become such a drug that no alternative is left but to accept it. Second class paper is offered more freely, but lenders are very cau-tious and prefer to keep their funds idle to running dangerous risks. For this the banks are particularly to be commended for their pru-

dence.

Gold is quiet and steady with a slight upward tendency. Sales up to noon fluctuated between 114%@114%, closing about noon at 114%.

Government bonds were quiet, but rather stronger for a portion of the list.

There was an active stock market this morn-

ing and prices were steady,
State leans were moderately active, with some sales of the sixes, first series, at 104½; and do, third series, at 109½. City sixes were firm and steady. New issues sold at 1028½. Lehigh gold

steady. New issues sold at 102%. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 93% @94.

Reading was rather quiet; sales at 52% @52-44; Pennsylvania was active at 56%; Little Schuylkill at 48; Lehigh Valley at 57; Camden and Amboy at 119%; Catawissa at 36%; Philadelphia and Erie at 20%, s. o.; and Oll Creek and Allegheny at 48% @44.

In Oil stocks there was a continued demand, with sales of McClintock at 81. % was bid for Ocean; % for Maple Shade; and 81 for Philadelphia and Boston.

Coal, Canal, and Bank shares were quiet, but steady. Sales of Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 13%, s. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & I	3ro., No. 40 S. Third street.
	BOARD.
\$550 Pa 6s 1 se1041/2	
\$8000 Pa 6s, 8 sels.109 14	
\$3500 City 68, N.ls.102%	1 do
\$4500 do102%	18 do18. 57
\$1000 N Pa 78 88%	
\$500 do 85%	20 sh Cam & AR. 119%
\$5000 do 8836	
\$1500 dols. 88% \$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 78 93%	
	8 docap. 42%
\$1000 Bel. & Del 3m. 834	
\$1000 W Jersey R 7s 97	
152 sh Penna Ris. 56%	
30 do ls. 56%	10 40 44
170 sh Lit Sch R 43	500 sh Hestony'e.ls.
105 dob5wn. 43	830 1334
NARR & LADNER, Bank	ers, report this morning
Gold quotations as follows	The same of the sa
	11 20 A. M1143

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117@117½; do., 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 111½@112½; do. 1865, new, 118½@114; do. 1867, do. 114½@114½; do. 1868, do., 114½@114½; 10-408, 108½@108½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 118½@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114½@114½; Silver, 108@109½. Union Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$500@570; Central Pacific R. R., \$930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$770@780.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117@117½; 5-208 of 1862, 112@112½; do., 1864, 111½@111½; do., 1865, 111½@112½; do. do., 1864, 111½@111½; do., 1865, 111½@116; do. do., 1867, 114½@114½; do. 1868, 114½@114½; 10-408, 108½@108½; 68, 112½@112½. Gold, 114½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, May 21 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton. Seeds-In Cloverseed we notice small sales at \$500

score and in demand by the crushers at \$2.25.

The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 600 or 700 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25.26.25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6.56; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.56; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.75; and fancy brands at \$7.25.50. according to quality. Rye Fleur may be quoted at \$5.25.

There is no change worthy of special note to record in the Wheat market. Sales of \$600 bushels Pennsylvania and Jersey red at \$1.40; Indiana do. at \$1.32@1.33; and 24,000 bushels No. 1 Spring on private terms. Rye is held at \$1.05@1.04 for Western, and \$106@1.08 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull but unchanged in price. Sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at \$1.09@1.11, and Western mixed at \$1.05. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 63.26c. for dark and prime light.

Whisky is dull and nominal. 8-50. Timothy is nominal at \$6-75@7-25. Flaxseed

Whisky is dull and nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.—Fassed in for Baltimore—Bark R. B. Medhill, from Demarara; brig Matilda B., from Mayaguez. Passed out—Steamship Baltimore, for Bremen; steamship Liberty, for Havana; barks Ellen Stevens, for Matanzas; Loretta

and Black Prince, for Liverpeol; brigs Francis Jane, for Mayaguez; John Givan, for Sagua; and George Latimer, for St. John's. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 21 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Chattanoogs, Black, 10 days from Portland, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Pearl, Smith, 10 days from Fox Island, with stone to Barker & Bro. stone to Barker & Bro.
Schr P. Mervin, Pugh, 10 days from Blue creek,
with stone to Barker & Bro.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, sailed yesterday for

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Zodiac, Hines, hence for New Orleans, ran on French Reef on the 18th inst. She threw her coal overboard and got off. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadel-

phia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Bark Venus, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th inst., Cape May Lightship bearing W.NW. 60, by a New York pilot boat.

Brig Ida, Harding, for Milk River and Philadelphia, sailed from Kington, Ja., 30th ult.

Brig Kennebec, Minott, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Benzine and Gas Explosions.

Steamer Launched at Chester.

The Cincinnati Death Rate.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

### FROM THE STATE.

A number of steam colliers for the Reading Railroad Company are now under way, in addition to the large number of vessels of this class that have already been launched.

Decoration of Graves: READING, May 21.—The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves, under the charge of McLean Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, on the 30th inst., will be more generally participated in than was that of either of the two preceding years. The City Councils, Senior and Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Knights of St. Crispin, Young Mænnerchor, Brotherhood of the Union, Sons of Victory, with representations of the Fire Department and other organizations, have signified their intention of taking part. The oration will be delivered in the Charles Evans Cemetery, by the Rev. G. Bailey, pastor of the Universalist Church. The floral decorations, which will be under the charge of

### FROM THE WEST.

Death Rate of Cincinnati. der of the principal cities. The whole number of deaths for the year was 8740.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

one member of each synod.

the same as that which was laid before the last

the number of volumes published during the year were 44,500, of which 12,035 are still unbound and at the bindery; catechisms, 27,500; Bibles, the amount ordered, 2000; tracts of various sizes, 159,700; catalogues, 3000; annual reports, 1500; systematic benevolence envelopes, 196.240; whole number of pages of printed matter, 12,900,100.

Railway Matters. cago and Alton Railroad have executed a perpetual lease of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, which will give Chicago a direct line to Fort Scott. The company will immediately commence the contruction of a road from Jacksonville and Whitehall, Illinois, to the Missouri river, where the trains will connect by transfer posts with the Louisiana and Missouri River Road. For Kausas City and St. Joseph branches will also be built through Glasgow or Booneville

# Heavy Burgiary.

robbed early yesterday morning of valuables goods were recovered.

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Benzine Explosion. Boston, May 21 .- A large vat filled with benadjoining. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

band, Dr. William H. Lewis, heard before the Supreme Court, the jury has rendered a verdict in favor of the libellant.

# FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. London, May 21—Noon.—Consols for money, 94%, and for account, 94% American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 86. Stocks steady. Eric, 18%; Illinois Central, 111%; Great Western, 984%

London, May 21.—Linseed Oil dull.

This Atternoon's Quotations.

London, May 21—2 30 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 1/2 for money, and 94 1/2 (894 1/2 for account. American securities dull. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89 1/2 of 1865, oid, 88 1/2 of 1867, 90 1/2 10-40s, 86. Stocks dull. Eric Railway, 18 1/2 illinois Central, 111 1/2 : Great Western, 28 1/2 illinois Central, 111 1/2 : Liverpool, May 21—2 30 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 10 1/2 (11 illinois Central), 11 1/2 d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Corn, 29 s. Pork dull at 102 s. 6d.

-Chicago advocates Feejee annexation, thinking that there will then be one place in the country worse than that town.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

Night Session of the Senate.

Launching of an Iron Steamer at Chester. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
CHESTER, May 21.—This morning a splendid iron screw steamer, called the Benefactor, was launched at this place. She is of 800 tons burden, 175 feet in length, with 36 feet breadth of beam, and was built by Messrs. Reaney & Son for Jacob Lorillard, Esq., of New York city, to be placed on the line between that place and Wilmington, N. C. This city is rapidly becoming one of the leading centres of ship-building.

a ladies' committee, will be especially attractive.

CINCINNATI, May 21 .- From the report of the Board of Health of this city, for the year ending March 31, 1870, it appears that there has been 1 death in 6916, whereas by the last census of the whole country there was 1 in 451/4. The death rate in this city is much less than in London and in the cities of Europe generally, as well as in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and the remain-

LOUISVILLE, May 21 .- The General Assembly was engaged all of yesterday in receiving reports, statistics, and various documents relating to Church management, which were appropriately referred.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson read a report on the subject of a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, which was referred to a special committee of

The law proposed is, with some modifications, General Assembly.

The annual report of publications shows that

Sr. Louis, May 21 .- The officers of the Chito Sedalia.

# FROM WASHINGTON. Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The pawnbroker shop of Goldstein & Co., of this city, was amounting to \$10,000. Yesterday evening the detectives arrested one of the burglars, and the

zine, in J. T. Reed's kid glove cleaning establishment, at Charlestown, exploded last night. blowing out the rear wall and setting fire to the building, which was totally destroyed. Also John Tibbell's stable and an unoccupied dwelling Diverce Case. In the divorce suit of Mrs. Lewis and her hus

2836.
LIVERPOOL, May 21—Noon.—Cotton steady. Midding uplands, 10%@11d; midding Orleans, 11%d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.
Red Western Wheat, Ss.
LONDON, May 21.—Linseed Off dull.

Inforcing the Fifteenth Amendment | Espartero and the Throne of Spain.

Prospects of the Georgia Bill. The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Enforcing the Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washingron, May 21.—The bill which passed the Senate early this morning, to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, is entirely different from that originally reported by the Judiciary Committee, being much stronger in its pains and penalties, and more carefully drawn to guard the rights of negro voters, and punish fraud at the ballot-box.

The secretic Rill.

The deorgia Bill. The prospects of the passage of the Georgia bill are considerably damaged by the result of the Georgia investigation in the Senate. Many members who before voted for the bill most favorable to Bullock will reverse their action. General Butler still stands by Bullock and will make a vigorous fight for the old

The Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee are at work upon the Tax bill. It is not thought that any changes will be made in the tax on distilled spirits, though seme modifications are expected in the mode of collecting it. A strong influence is at work to have the whole tax collected at the distillery, and delegations are now here from Cincinnati, New York, and Philadelphia for that purpose.

A delegation of New York fur dealers had an interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day relative to a uniform import duty on that article.

Pacific Railroad. Various Southern Pacific Railroad factions are coming together, with a view to concentrating upon some one of the various measures now before Congress for that project. The transcontinental railroad men, who are very strong in the House, refuse to agree upon any other bill but the one they have drawn. They can defeat the Senate bill, they say, and rather than agree to the project of Senators Howard, Kellogg, and Rice, they will prevent the passage of any bill this session.

# CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

NIGHT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—At 3 o'clock Mr. Thurman succeeded Mr. Casserly in some humorous remarks, closing with a denial of the truth of the assertion of his celleague, Mr. Sherman, that the strength of the Democratic party was in the post-houses of large cities.

At 3 20 the Senate voted on Hamlin's amendment, which was carried—yeas, 31; nays, 11.

On motion of Mr. Mortion, a section was inserted making criminal all attempts to influence the votes of colored persons by depriving them of occupation, ejecting them from houses, lands, or other preperty, refusing to renew leases, etc., and imposing a fine of \$560 and imprisonment of not less than one year for such offenses.

An additional section by Mr. Pool was adopted making organizations of two or more persons to violate the provisions of the act felonies panishable by fine not more than \$5000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and the offenders to be thereafter ineligible to office under the United States.

Mr Willey (W. Va.) moved to strike out the fees te informers. Lost, 21 to 26.

Mr. Carpenter moved an amendment that any person deprived of an office, except Congressmen or State Legislators, by reason of violations of the act, or by denial of the right to vote to any citizen on account of race, color, etc., shall be entitled to hold such office, and receive pessession of it by guo carranto or other appropriate propeeding in any United States District Court for the preper district or State court having jurisdiction.

Mr. Thurman said that would enable any body of men,

ing in any United States District Court for the preper district or State court having jurisdiction.

Mr. Thurman said that would enable any body of men, after an election, by swearing they had a right to vote and would have voted for the defeated candidate, to overturn an election for Governor or any other office.

Mr. Davis inquired whether any one had ever heard of an office being given to a candidate upon the effect of votes never cast.

Mr. Carpenter, in advocating the amendments, said his radicalism was not of the kind that exploded in bloody speeches when there was nething to do, but he was for action when necessity required, and he would now compel the cruel devils of the South to give the negrees their rights.

the cruel devils of the South to give the negroes their rights.

Mr. Williams thought the provision would enable any defeated candidate to succeed.

Mr. Carpenter modified his amendment to require proof that the party denied his vote offered it at the polls. The amendment was adopted. Yess, 24; nays, 23.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out that part of the eighth section authorizing United States. Marshals to summon the land and naval forces of the United States, or militia, to assist them in executing any warrant or process issued the land and naval forces of the United States, or militia, to assist them in executing any warrant or process issued under the provisions of the act.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) was wholly in favor of the continuance of the military power in the South, for the prevention of Rebel outrages. Instead of granting ammesty to the Rebel, the Government should take him by the threat and kneck him on the head.

Mr. Williams was opposed to inaugurating a military government at the polls in the North as well as the South.

Mr. Casserly suggested that the number of persons to be appointed by commissioners under the bill was unlimited, and the expense to be netailed upon the Government would be enermous.

would be enormous.

Mr. Williams' motion was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 38.

After various propositions to amond, the Senate bill as amended was substituted for the House bill—yeas, 38;

Mr. Williams' motion was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 38.

After various propositions to amend, the Senate bill as amended was substituted for the House bill—yeas, 38; nays, 9.

Mr. Thurman said the bill had been amended past all recognition, and moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

At 70-clock A. M. the bill was passed—yeas, 42; nays, 8, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

House.

Mr. Morgan presented five additional petitions, asking Congress to abolish the national banks, to pay off the bonds deposited by them as security, to issue \$250,000,000 in treasury greenback notes, to pay off in all \$349,000,000 of the bonded debt, to make greenback receivable for all dues and other taxes collected by the Federal Government, and to restore prosperity to the country.

Mr. Cullem i offered a resolution of inquiry as te the fees charged and collected by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Cox asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back the eight heur law for laborers and workmen in Government employment.

Mr. MoGrew (W. Va.) objected.

The bill reported yesterday by the Naval Committee, to pay \$5000 to A. Q. Ross for the past and future use by the navy of his invention for using hot water and steam for offensive and defensive nurposes, was taken up and passed.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as follows:—

By Mr. Orth, Senate joint resolution to authorize payment of the full salary of Alvia P. Hovey, as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post. Passed.

By Mr. Orth, Adversely the bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Ambler, authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General Alexander Asheth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation and of General William Steadman, late Connuit to Santiago De Ouba, to be removed to the United States, the former to be latered in the national connetery at Arlington. Passed.

B

fourn at 5.

The House then at 1-20 resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against byan.

# FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Hendrickson & Bro.'s shingle factory and Bowler & Waker's foundry were burned last night. The loss is upwards of \$20,000, insured as follows:—American, of Hartford, and National, of Boston, \$1500 each; Home, of New Haven, \$5000; Continental, of New York, and State, of Cleveland, \$700 each; Merchants', of Hartford, \$500.

Distinguished Excursionists. FORT SCOTT, May 21.—Charles Francis Adams and son, of Quincy, Mass.; Nathaniel Thayer, of Bostyn: President Elliott, of Howard University: Colonel Coates, President of the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad, and other distinguished gentlemen arrived here yesterday. After a brief visit they returned to Kansas City.

New York Produce Blarket. New York, May 21.—Cotton dull; sales 900 bales middling upland at 23% c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; State, 676,09c.; Western 65,367c. Beef steady. Pork dull; mess, \$29.87. Lard quiet; steam, 156,16.; kettle, 16% c. Whisky dull and nominal at \$1.07% @ 1.08.

# friends, and found myself at the Long Bridge, in a SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION PRESENTERIAMISM.

The Portugal Coup d'Etat.

Napoleon and the Plebiscitum.

Speech of the Emperor.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Rumor-Espartere and the Spanish Crewn. Madrid, May 21 .- It is announced to-day that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution and now consents to accept the crown of Spain. This, however, is not official. The excitement attending the unsettled state of the Government is unabated.

The Portugal Coup d'Etat. London, May 21.—Further details of the coup d'état at Lisbon have been received to-day. Despatches from Lisbon, dated at midnight, state that Prime Minister Duke de Soule refused to sign the decree appointing General Saldanha President of the Connell of Ministers and Minister of War, because the King was under duress, and it would not therefore be a fair expression of his will. Notwithstanding this the King accepted General Saldanha as Prime Minister, and requested him to reorganize the

Napoleon and the Pieblecitom.
Paris, May 21.—This morning the Emperor met the legislative bodies in solemn assembly in Salle d'Etat, and received from the deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the plebiseitum. His Majesty, with the Empress and Prince Imperial, was greeted by the Deputies and Senators with demonstrative enthusiasm. M. Schneider addressed the Emperor on behalf of the legislative

dressed the Emperor on behalf of the legislative bodies.

The Hunperor's Speech.

The following is the Emperor's speech in reply to the address of the legislative bodies on the presentation of the result of the vote on the plebiscitum:—Sirs:—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the nation which thus renews to me for the fourth time in twenty years the signal evidence of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which change unceasingly, nevertheless accomplishes its purpose always. It has for its guide its traditions, the certainty of its instincts, the fidelity of its sympathy. The plebiscitum had for its sole object the ratification of constitutional reform, but amidst the conflict of opinions and in the struggle with disappointments its purposes became greater. Let us not regret this. The adversaries of our institutions have made the question one between the Empire and revolution, and the nation has settled this question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty. To-day the Empire is strong, but it will show its strength by is moderation. My Government will execute the laws without partiality or weakness and it will not deviate from the line marked out for it. Respecting all the rights of its subjects, it will protect them all their interests without thought of dissenting votes or hostile mancuvres, but it will also cause the national will to be respected and will hold it above all controversy. Freed from constitutional questions which have kept them apart its best spirits will now have but one purpose, to rally around the constitution which this country has sanctioned.

Honest persons of all parties will now unite in efforts to soften the asperities of partisan passion, to preserve social interests from the contagion of false doctrines, and to augment by all lawful means the grandeur and prosperity of France. We shall labor to diffuse instruction, to simplify administrative measures, to introduce into the code ameliorati

The votes which ratify those of 1848, '51, '52, ream'rm your powers, give you, like me, new force to work for the nation. Now, more than ever, may all be fearless of the future; for who will oppose the progressive march of a revime which a great people have founded amid political troubles, and has thus fortified in an era of peace and liberty?"

The city will be liluminated to-night in honor of the favorable result of the plebiscite.

the favorable result of the plebiscite.

The London Press on the New York Election.

London, May 21.—The Spectator of to-day has an article on the municipal corruption in New York city. The writer regards the evil as incurable, but credits the whole newspaper press with having spared no effort to create a better public sentiment.

The Times ridicules the Portuguese rebellion, characterizing the nation as prostrate before an octogenarian general as a grotesque spectacle.

The Times urges intervention in the affairs of Greece by the Great Powers of Europe.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Arrived, steamship Java

### from New York. FROM NEW YORK.

Conl Gas Explosion. ROCHESTER, May 21 .- Mrs. Stewart, residing in this city, was fatally burned this morning by an explosion of coal gas from a cooking stove.

an explosion of coal gas from a cooking stove.

New York Mency and Stock Markets.

New York, May 21.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114%. 6-208, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1866 do., 111%; do. do. new, 118%; do. 1867, 114%; 10. 1868, 114%; 10-408, 108%; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 69%; Camberland preferred, 44%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 104%; Adams Express, 63%, ex. div.; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 97%; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 119%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

Ship News. New York, May 21.—The steamship Bremen, for Europe to-day, took out \$245,000 in specie.

# A PRECIOUS PREACHER,

The Minister who Jitted an Estimable Young Lady Asking the Prayers of his Congregation.

The third, and it is to be hoped the concluding chaper of the Clark breach of promise case is reported in the Pittsburg papers. It might have been supposed that the Rev. gentleman would have kept as shady as possible after his disgrace, Instead, however, he talks out in meeting and makes his weakness more evident and pitiable than ever. We condense from a long report in the Commercial.

DR. CLARE'S REMARKS.

DR. CLARK'S REMARKS.

Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., ascended the pulpit, and in a low tone, betraying much emotion, made a few remarks, as follows:—

I have understood that a general expectation has existed during this day occaing to a close that I was going to make a speech on a certain subject. If there be any person here who had such as expectation allow me to say that it is blighted. As parhaps most of you are aware, I have never alluded in public to this unfortunate eccurrence, except when I laid the matter before the presbytery to investigate and pronounce upon it. I have nothing to say about its merits and demerits. I have deplored it before God more than once; I deplore it before you to night, and I simply wish, first of all, whether you approve or disapprove, I claim it is right to cast myself upon your Christian sympathics.

Whatever may be your feeling with regard to the fact, I, as a poor unfortunate being, ask an interest in your prayers.

Now I want to make one request, and I carnestly hope.

I, as a poor unfortunate being, ask an interest in your prayers.

Now I want to make one request, and I carnestly hope, for the sake of all concerned, and all the interests in volved, it will be respected, and, so far as possible avail. The request is, that instead of spending time in talking over the matter, either in vindication er reproach, we rather spend our time in earnest prayer to God, that by the power of His Holy Spirit shed down upon as, every stain may be wiped frem every heart and from every Christian, and that in his invigorating power every Christian may be not only revived, but may be made to grow. Now, brethren of this congregation, let the spirit of prayer take hold of your every heart. It will help you. It will help the cause of religion. It will help me.

AFFECTING SCENE. During the delivery of the remarks great feeling was manifested on the part of the large congregation present. Many wept, and the remainder showed that they deeply sympathized with the pastor in his sorrows. The scene was most solemn and affecting. It is not strange that such a scene should follow after the sad occurrence which has marred his usefulness, and caused so many outside of the church to jeer at Christianity.

PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Report of the Joint Commit. tee on Reconstruction Made to the General Assembly This Morning.

Below we give the report in full made to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church this morning by Rev. George W. Masgrave, D. D., Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. It is the most important document that will be considered by the Assembly, as it provides for the entire rearrangement of all the churches of the denomination. The committee entrusted with the duty of framing it

consisted of the following gentlemen:-Consisted of the following gentlemen:

Old School.—Revs. G. W. Musgrave, D. D.,
Charles C. Beatty, D. D., and Cyrus Dickson,
D. D.; Elders Henry Day and W. M. Francis.

New School.—Revs. S. W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D.,
Robert W. Patterson, D. D., and Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Elders A. M. Wing and Joseph F.

The report reads as follows:-

To the General Assembly in Session, Philadel-

To the General Assembly in Session, Philadel-phia, May, 1870.

Your committee have held three several meet-ings in the city of Philadelphia. One in Janu-ary, another in March, and the final one the present menth, just before the Assembly. The second, and most important of all our meetings, had the presence of every member. We have endeavored diligently and faithfully to attend to the business of reconstruction, which had been entrusted to us.

been entrusted to us.
Our duties, as described in the concurrent resolutions of the two Assemblies for our apresolutions of the two Assemblies for our appointment, were—"to prepare and propose to the General Assembly of the United Church a proper adjustment of the boundaries of the presbyteries and synods, and the ratio of representation; and any amendments of the constitution which they may think necessary to secure efficiency and harmony in the administration of the Church, so greatly increased and so rapidly extending." Under this minute, especially the latter part, many supposed our powers very extensive and our range of subjects almost unrestricted. We have not so judged, but preferred to keep closely to what is more specially mentioned, or clearly implied.

Numerous communications on these matters have reached us; a few from ecclesiastical

Numerous communications on these matters have reached us; a few from ecclesiastical bodies or associations of ministers, but chiefly from individuals—all which have been respectfully and patiently considered, though the suggestions contained in some of them we may have failed to adopt. Many of them either fell in with our own convictions, or tended somewhat to modify them; a few recommended changes so great and radical in the constitution of presbyteries, synods, and the assembly that we could not approve them; some we thought might better come before your body from another quarter, while others, though important and salutary, would cause such agitation and opposition, if proposed, as might seriously disturb the peace and harmony of our so happily united Church. We have thought proper to recommend only measures which were of immediate and pressing necessity, leaving other matters of the serious and some serious and serious and opposition of the serious such as the serious of the se diate and pressing necessity, leaving other mat-

First, then, as to the consolidation, adjustment, and defining the boundaries of synods, we recommend the following, viz.:—

1. The Synod of Long Island, to comprise the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Richmond.

Richmond.

2. That of New York, to comprise the counties of New York, Westchester, Putnam, Duchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan, with our ministers and churches in Connecticut.
3. That of Albany, to include north of the line of New York Synod, and east of the western line of the counties of Delaware, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Franklin, with New England north and east of Con-

of Albany to the western line of Broeme, Cortland, Onendaga, and Oswego counties, and to the State line on the north.

5. That of Geneva, to comprise the counties was to Uties to the west line of State line.

west of Utica to the west line of Steuben, On-

west of Utica to the west line of Steuben, Ontario, and Wayne countles.
6. That of Genesee, to embrace all the countles of New York west of the Synod of Geneva.
7. The Synod of New Jersey is conterminous with that State, and has also attached to it the Presbytery of Corisco.
8. That of Philadelphia, to comprise the countles of Philadelphia, Bucks, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Lebanon, and Berks in Pennsylvania, and to it is also attached the Presbytery of Western Africa.

9. That of Scranton to, comprise the counties of McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradferd, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Wyoming, and Sullivan.

10. That of Harrisburg, to comprise the remainder of the State of Pennsylvania cast of the west line of Elk, Clearfield, Blair, and Bedford counties.

counties.

11. That of Pittsburg, to comprise the counties of Cambria, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Green, Washington, Allegheny, and Beaver, south of the Ohie river; and all West Virginia west of the Allegheny ridge.

12. That of Erie, to comprise the counties bounded on the east by the west lines of Mc-Kean, Elk, Clearfield, and Cambria counties, and the south lines of the counties of Indiana,

Maryland, the District of Columbia, our ministers and churches in Virginia and West Virginia, east of the Allegheny ridge. To it is also attached the Presbytery of Rio Janeiro.

14. That of Atlantic, embracing the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

15. That of Cleveland, to extend from the Ohio State lines on the east, to the west and court lines of the counties of Chyshora.

Armstrong, Butler, and Beaver, north of the

13. That of Baltimore contains Delaware,

south lines of the countles of Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Noble, and 16. That of Toledo, to comprise the counties west of the Synod of Cleveland, and to be bounded by the east and south lines of the coun-ties of Lorain, Medina, Huren, Crawford, Wyan-

dot, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Shelby, and 17. That of Cincinnati, to comprise the counties bounded by the north and east line of Darke, Miami, Clark, Greene, Fayette, Ross, Vinton,

18. That of Columbus, to comprise the remaining, being the central counties of the State 19. That of Michigan embraces ,he whole

peninsula of that State. 20. That of Kentucky is conterminous with 21. That of Tennessee embraces the States of Tennessee, Louislana and Texas, with all our ministers and churches in the States intervening. 22. That of Indiana South extends to the northern line of the counties of Wayne, Henry, Mancock, Marion, Hendricks, Putnam, Clay and

State north of this line.
24. That of Illinois South to comprise all of the State south of the north lines of Edgar, Douglas, Moultrie, Shelby, [Christian, Mont-gemery, Macoupin, Green and Calhoun coun-

23. That of Indiana North embraces all of the

25. That of Illinois Central to comprise the countries north of the above line to the south | Continued on the Second Page